

INDIANA

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

CENTENNIAL



PROGRAM TOOLKIT

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INDIANA SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL

On Aug. 26, 1920, Hoosier women won the right to vote.

At first glance, the meaning behind that statement is simple. But the real story goes much deeper.

In Indiana, almost seventy years passed between the first calls for women's voting rights and the passage of the 19th Amendment. And, though momentous, 1920 is just one milestone in a long and ongoing journey, and access to the voting booth is just one part of what it means to be an equal part of the democratic process.

The Indiana Women's Suffrage Centennial, catalyzed by Indiana Humanities, the Indianapolis Propylaeum, the Indiana Historical Society and the Indiana Historical Bureau, working with many grassroots and local partners, marks the anniversary of the 19th Amendment. We invite Hoosiers to honor the ideas and ideals that fueled the suffrage movement in Indiana, and the people who led the way; to engage in a conversation about inclusion, equity, perseverance and power; to consider what remains to be done to ensure that our democracy truly includes everyone; and to identify and act on the lessons of the women's suffrage movement.

OUR GOALS

- To inspire Hoosiers to think, read and talk about the history and significance of women's suffrage
- To drive and discover scholarship about women's suffrage and political participation in Indiana
- To highlight Hoosiers who played a role in the suffrage movement in Indiana and nationally
- To encourage everyone to vote and engage fully in the democratic process
- To inspire civic action and persistence among kids and teens today

In the following pages, you'll find information and tips to help you plan public programs that commemorate the centennial of suffrage in Indiana and an overview of available resources from the Indiana Women's Suffrage Centennial organizers.

Thank you for your help to make the most of this important anniversary!

GETTING STARTED

Here are a few steps to consider early in your planning process:

Define clear objectives for your event

What do you hope people will know or do as a result of attending your event? See the "Big Ideas" on page 4 for a few of our ideas to spark your planning.

Identify your target audience

How many people will likely attend? What kinds of people do you hope will show up?

Determine venue options

Start looking early and consider location, parking, capacity, layout, accessibility, costs, acoustics, and amenities.

Recruit partner organizations

Consider forging new relationships and strengthening current ones with other local nonprofits or government organizations, universities, and businesses.

Budget for your event

Anticipate the cost of presenter fees, snacks, design and printing, advertising, equipment or space rental, etc. Be sure to get quotes from multiple businesses and obtain contracts from vendors. Once you have a budget, you can determine if you need to raise additional money through grants or sponsorships. Two places to start if you're looking for grants: Indiana Humanities and your community foundation.

Create marketing communications strategies

Keep the goal of the program and your audience in mind. Will fliers or posters work best? Would a sponsored post on Facebook get the word out? Does your intended audience read the paper or listen to the radio? Are there partners with big mailing lists or upcoming meetings where you could spread the word? Ideally, start getting the word out at least two months in advance. The Indiana Women's Suffrage Centennial website includes a free branding guide and logos to help you design eye-catching, professional materials that align to the look and feel of our materials.

Add your event to the Indiana Women's Suffrage Centennial calendar

When you have finalized the details of your program, add it to our online calendar so anyone across the state can find it.

BIG IDEAS

The Indiana Women's Suffrage Centennial is focusing its efforts on getting Hoosiers to think, read and talk about the following ideas. As you plan your programs, you might consider how to align it to one or more of these big ideas.

- Today, women's suffrage seems like an obvious component of democracy. One hundred years ago, it was a controversial idea that even some women opposed. Championing it required courage, perseverance and organized activism.
- The centennial of women's suffrage is an opportunity to honor the Hoosiers who played a role in the suffrage movement.
- Like all social movements, suffrage was an imperfect process. Activists disagreed over strategy and tactics, and women of color and working-class women didn't always have a seat at the table. One of the lessons is that forming "a more perfect union" is and always has been messy.
- While the 19th Amendment gave women access to the voting booth, the struggle for full equality continues. Today, we all can learn from the women who fought for the vote as we fight to ensure equality for all.
- As we acknowledge the impact suffrage had on women, we also should consider where our laws, culture and institutions might be keeping others from fully engaging in our democracy.
- The role of Hoosiers in the suffrage movement is a story that isn't fully known or told. This is Indiana's opportunity to delve into that history and capture it for future generations.

PROGRAM IDEAS

Whatever you do, be creative and make it meaningful! Hosting a women's suffrage event is an opportunity to build new relationships with organizations (as partners) and individuals (as participants) in your community. At every step of the process, let that goal guide your decisions. Below are some ideas to get you thinking about how your community can get involved:

Host a scholar talk

We're putting together a selection of talks by smart and engaging experts and trailblazers who are ready to come to your community to deliver a compelling and deeply researched talk. Starting in Fall 2019, organizations can apply to Indiana Humanities for funds to book a speaker for events in 2020. In the meantime, research who might be in your county or a nearby university to give a talk.

Create a book club

Hold an old-fashioned book discussion of any of the books on pages 9. We recommend building your discussion around one or two key themes (see p. 4 for Big Ideas). You can plan a monthly club throughout 2020, or add one or two titles from the list to your existing book club. We recommend

finding a facilitator with a little expertise who can help keep the group on track! Many titles are available through Indiana Humanities' free lending library of book sets, Novel Conversations.

Organize a panel discussion

Many urgent ideas are raised by the commemoration of women's suffrage—see the big ideas on page 4 for examples. Consider inviting representatives of organizations that address voter access, women's issues and civic engagement to reflect on the meaning of the suffrage centennial, or organize a line-up of experts on a particular moment (the fight for the 19th Amendment or the effort to pass the Equal Rights Amendment, for instance).

Host a film screening + discussion

Host a screening (see film suggestions on in Appendix B) followed by a facilitated discussion focused around one or more of the big ideas (p. 4) Like this idea? Do three or more and make it a series!

Engage kids who aren't ready to understand political nuance

In the teacher toolkit, available from the Resources page of the Indiana Women's Suffrage Centennial website, you can download lists of books appropriate for elementary, middle and high school.

Book a traveling exhibit.

The Indiana Historical Society is creating a new traveling exhibit about the suffrage movement in Indiana. The exhibit will be free to history organizations and \$100 for libraries, community centers and other places. Bookings for the new exhibit will open in Fall 2019.

Host a voter registration drive and/or other non-partisan voter education events.

What better way to honor the work of the suffragists than to engage voters today. If you do plan to host a registration drive, contact your county clerk or the League of Women Voters to get expert advice and make sure you comply with Indiana laws.

Help women get engaged in the political process.

There are numerous national and statewide organizations that focus on helping women get involved in the political process, as volunteers and candidates. Consider hosting a workshop tied to the suffrage centennial.

Plan a field trip

There will be programs taking place across Indiana throughout 2020. Plan a field trip for children, teens or adults that includes transportation, admission and even a boxed lunch. Use time on the bus to watch a film or have a discussion!

Dedicate a historical marker

Know of a historically significant woman or space related to women's suffrage and/or politics in Indiana? Consider researching and/or funding a historical marker in your community through the [Indiana Historical Bureau Marker Program](#).

Attend the Hoosier Women at Work Conference

Many 2020 conferences will have an emphasis on women's history because of the centennial, but [Hoosier Women at Work](#) will be hosting its fourth annual conference that focuses solely on the history of Indiana women. The 2020 conference will take place on March 7, 2020 at the Indiana Historical Society. Make it a program: Organize a group to attend the conference and host a facilitated discussion afterward to debrief!

“An Act of Tardy Justice”: The Story of Women’s Suffrage in Indiana

In 1851, Winchester native Amanda Way called for a women’s rights convention—the kick off to a 69-year effort to guarantee women’s right to vote in Indiana. Between then and the moment when Gov. James P. Goodrich, also a Winchester native, oversaw the state’s ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920, Indiana women organized, marched, petitioned and sometimes resisted. There were ups and downs along the way, including two major wars and a brief moment in 1917 when it seemed the state would beat the nation in the race for women’s suffrage—an exciting summer when Indiana women flooded the polls before the franchise was snatched from them again. In 1920, Hoosier women’s continuous and tireless work paid off and their goal was realized. On January 16, the Indiana General Assembly approved the national amendment for women’s suffrage; then, at last, on August 26, the U.S. Congress approved the final paperwork ratifying the change to the Constitution.



Circa 1910s. Women gained the right to vote when the 19th Amendment was ratified on August 18, 1920. Suffragist activists marched and lobbied for years before this was accomplished. This photo shows suffragists in Auburn, Indiana.

Image courtesy the Indiana Historical Society.

Early Steps

Indiana Quaker women and men were central to the start of the story. Early on, suffrage was one of a number of women’s rights for which Quakers advocated. These demands also included improved property rights, access to the same jobs and education as men, and equal pay for equal work. Only three years after Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Frederick Douglass attended the famous Seneca Falls Convention in New York in 1848, Hoosier women met in Dublin, Indiana, and formed the Indiana Woman’s Rights Association (IWRA). It’s widely considered one of the first state-level suffrage organizations.

The IWRA met annually through 1859, the same year that three suffragists presented the first women’s suffrage petition to the Indiana legislature. However, due to the Civil War, the voting rights movement got sidetracked. Though the editors of Peru’s *The Mayflower* found a way to support both the war and suffrage and continued to publish in the early 1860s, many women turned their attention to supporting the war effort. Here and around the country, suffragists saw the mobilization toward war as an opportunity to prove their “fitness” for suffrage, throwing themselves into volunteer work to support Union men on the field and their families at home. Yet when the war was over, despite women’s support of men, neither Congress nor the Indiana General Assembly recognized women’s hard work and devotion. The battle off the field, for the right to vote, would continue.

A Galvanizing Defeat

The IWRA began meeting again in 1869, the first year that historians can document that African American women attended Indiana women’s suffrage meetings. Over the next fifty-odd years, their attempts to secure the vote were continually hampered by the Indiana Constitution itself.

Its structure made it difficult for women to gain the vote through the state legislative process. Any amendment to the state constitution had to be approved by two separate legislative sessions—yet the state legislature convened only every other year. Therefore, it took at least two years to amend the constitution, making the challenge steeper for suffragists and giving their opponents more time to organize and kill any proposed suffrage law or amendment. This challenge reared its head in 1881, when Indiana legislators approved an amendment granting Hoosier women the right to vote. But when the Indiana General Assembly reconvened in 1883, it was discovered that the 1881 law had mysteriously not been recorded in the official legislative record from the previous session. Thus, according to the Indiana Constitution, the suffrage amendment couldn't be voted on a second time because it officially didn't exist.

Nevertheless, They Persisted



Circa 1900s. The women are possibly campaigning for the right to vote in Brookville, Indiana.

Image courtesy the Indiana Historical Society.

Though Hoosier suffragists had deployed various political tactics leading up to the debate of 1881–83, they got even more organized and learned even more ways to hone their political skills. Though it would take men making legislative actions to get women the right to vote, it was women themselves who agitated, pushed and persisted. Suffragists presented petitions and gave speeches to several sessions of the state legislature. Indiana women asked for and were assigned offices at the state house so they could lobby legislators; to keep up the pressure, they learned how to call in extra suffragists at a moment's notice. Susan B. Anthony, during one of several visits to the Hoosier state, asked a joint session of the general assembly to request a national suffrage amendment, memorably declaring, "I want the politicians of Indiana to see that there are women as well as men in this State, and they will never see it until they give them the right to vote. Make the brain under the bonnet count for as much as the brain under the hat."

Indiana women also formed powerful and well-organized groups, including the Woman's Franchise League, the Legislative Council, and the Indianapolis Equal Suffrage Society. By 1912, African American Hoosier women had formed their own suffrage associations, one of these meeting for the first time in the home of Madam CJ Walker.

Circa 1860s. May Wright Sewall is pictured as a young woman in this cased image. Born in Wisconsin in 1844, Sewall came to Indiana in the early 1870s. She was a teacher, having founded the Indianapolis Girls' Classical School with her second husband. She was also a reformer, and served as a close ally to such national suffrage leaders as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. Sewall helped found the Indianapolis Equal Suffrage Society in 1878 and also helped establish several Indianapolis organizations including the Indianapolis Woman's Club, the Indianapolis Propylaeum, the Art Association of Indianapolis (later known as the Indianapolis Museum of Art), and the Contemporary Club.



Image courtesy the Indiana Historical Society.

In the midst of all of this activity and the constant setbacks, World War I broke out (the U.S. didn't enter the war until 1917). Like most of their counterparts across the nation, the majority of Hoosier suffragists answered the call to support the Great War. But they learned a lesson from the suffrage movement during the Civil War. This time, they made suffrage a part of the plan to "make the world safe for democracy." Suffragists knitted socks for soldiers, raised money for Liberty Loans and spoke in support of the war to various civic groups. But unlike during the 1860s, they participated in these efforts while also agitating for suffrage. Activists cannily connected their cause to the surge of wartime patriotism and rhetoric around the idea of "duty."

Given the increasing power of the suffrage movement and the heightened expectations raised by World War I, progress appeared favorable in 1917. Thanks to continued and increasing agitation in Indiana and nationally, the Indiana General Assembly actually passed three laws favored by suffragists during the 1917 session. The first called for a convention to be held in September, for the purpose of drafting a new state constitution (with the hopes that the new constitution would include women's suffrage). The second law amended the current state constitution to allow for women's suffrage (which in order to become effective would have to be passed again by the 1919 legislature and approved by a majority of voters—though the passage of the constitutional convention bill and the prospects of a new state constitution appeared to make this law moot). The third law offered Indiana women partial suffrage, giving them the right to vote for presidential electors, for some state offices and in municipal elections

Thus, even with setbacks at the state level in 1917, and again at the federal level (the U.S. Senate failed to pass a federal amendment in 1918), women kept driving toward their goal.

that very year. Just as important, it also gave them the right to vote for delegates to the upcoming constitutional convention and for ratification of the new constitution.

Imagine the scene: Thousands of Indiana women celebrating their victories, rushing out to register to vote over the course of the summer of 1917. Women in their eighties and nineties joined younger women at clerks' offices around the state. The first women to vote in the state were in Warren County; Mrs. JE McCloud was at the head of the line, thus was possibly the first woman to cast a ballot in the state. In Columbus, two African American women were the first women to register. "There was a boom Tuesday afternoon in the matter of registration... when a long file of women entered the courthouse," remembered Natalie Parker, the president of the Porter County Woman's Franchise League; by the end of the summer, 80 percent of all registered voters in Porter County were women.

Then came the next setback, which for Indiana women was possibly even more difficult to endure than the 1881–83 debacle. Men who opposed women's suffrage challenged both the constitutional convention law and the partial suffrage law, and in separate rulings the Indiana Supreme Court found them to be unconstitutional. There would be no opportunity to introduce suffrage in a new state constitution, and women were stripped of their partial suffrage rights effective October 26, 1917. The constitutional amendment law still stood, but that meant restarting a long, slow process.

Home Stretch

The defeat of the 1917 effort heightened the importance of a federal suffrage amendment. Suffragists around the country had long debated whether state-level or federal action was the way to accomplish their goal, but by 1915, many Indiana activists, along with their sisters around the country, had coalesced around Carrie Chapman Catt and the National American Woman Suffrage Association's "Winning Plan." This plan had state-level suffragists campaigning for individual states to expand the franchise while also putting pressure on Congress to pass a federal amendment. Thus, even with setbacks at the state level in 1917, and again at the federal level (the U.S. Senate failed to pass a federal amendment in 1918), women kept driving toward their goal. "Real patriotism," Mrs. Richard E.

Edwards, the president of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, wrote, "demands that we serve the Government no matter how out of patience we get with state authorities." In 1918, Indiana suffragists set themselves the task of recruiting 100,000 members and 700,000 signatures petitioning Congress to pass a suffrage amendment. Mrs. Fred H. McCulloch of Fort Wayne, the chairwoman of this effort, said it would "be the instrument by which we can do it."

So, with this final wave of pressure from suffragists, the U.S. Congress finally approved the 19th Amendment and sent it to the states for ratification after World War I ended. Indiana became the 26th state to ratify it, on January 16, 1920. It went into effect on August 26, eight days after the two-thirds majority for ratification had been achieved.

Indiana women had been everywhere in the fight for suffrage. Women like Dr. Mary Thomas, Amanda Way, May Wright Sewall, Grace Julian Clarke, Helen Gougar, Zerelda Wallace, Dr. Amelia Keller, Martha McKay, Sara Messing Stern, Dr. Hannah Graham, Laura Donnan, Carrie Barnes, Mary Nicholson, Luella McWhirter, Marie Edwards, Charity Dye, Harriet Noble, Sara and Eldena Lauter, Emma Swank, Frances Berry Coston, Ida Husted Harper, Mary Garrett Hay, and Elizabeth Boyton Harbart worked for suffrage in the state and across the nation. They surely agreed with Governor Goodrich when, in 1920, he described the ratification of the 19th Amendment as "an act of tardy justice."

Dr. Anita Morgan, IUPUI 2019

Dr. Anita Morgan teaches history at IUPUI and is working on a book-length project about the suffrage movement in Indiana.

APPENDIX B: FURTHER READING + VIEWING

Books suitable for early readers can be found in the Teacher Toolkit, available from the Resources page of the Indiana Women's Suffrage Centennial. Here is a selection of books about suffrage and women's political activism in Indiana and nationally for teens and adults. Use the book lists to plan events, create a library display or learn on your own.

TEENS

BOOKS

A Woman in The House (And Senate): How Women Came to the United States Congress, Broke Down Barriers, and Changed the Country by Ilene Cooper (ages 8-14)

For the first 128 years of our country's history, not a single woman served in the Senate or House of Representatives. All of that changed, however, in November 1916, when Jeannette Rankin of Montana became the first woman elected to Congress—even before the 19th Amendment gave women across the U.S. the right to vote.

Alice Paul and the Fight for Women's Rights by Deborah Kops (ages 10-17)

Alice Paul reignited the sleepy suffrage moment with dramatic demonstrations and provocative banners. After women won the vote in 1920, Paul wrote the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), which would make all the laws that discriminated against women unconstitutional.

A Question of Courage by Marjorie Darke (ages 11-14)

Emily's life changes as she joins the suffragette movement to win votes for women. She learns much about life and politics, friendship and courage and has her first romance.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony: A Friendship that Changed the World by Penny Colman (ages 12-18)

In the Spring of 1851 two women met on the street corner in Seneca Falls, New York—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a thirty-five-year-old mother of four boys, and Susan B. Anthony, a thirty-one-year-old, unmarried, former school teacher.

Roses and Radicals: The Epic Story of How American Women Won the Right to Vote by Susan Zimet and Todd Hasak-Lowy (ages 10+)

Celebrates suffrage as a captivating yet overlooked piece of American history and the women who made it happen.

The Feminist Revolution—a Story of the Three Most Inspiring and Empowering Women in American History: Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Betty Friedan by Jules Archer (ages 12+)

Offers biographies of Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Sanger, and Betty Friedan, with a full background of the political organization they worked for and against.

Things a Bright Girl Can Do by Sally Nicholls (ages 12-14)

Three young women are suffragettes in England, campaigning for equality and the right to vote. When a foreign Archduke is assassinated, everything changes with WWI—but not in the way they hoped or imagined.

Votes for Women!: American Suffragists and the Battle for the Ballot by Winifred Conkling (ages 12-16)

From Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who founded the suffrage movement at the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, to Sojourner Truth and her famous "Ain't I a Woman?" speech, to Alice Paul, arrested and force-fed in prison, this is the story of the American women's suffrage movement and the private lives that fueled its leaders' dedication.

Wheels of Change: How Women Rode the Bicycle to Freedom (With a Few Flat Tires Along the Way) by Sue Macy (ages 10+)

Take a lively look at women's history from aboard a bicycle, which granted females the freedom of mobility and helped empower women's liberation. Through vintage photographs, advertisements, cartoons, and songs, this book transports readers to bygone eras to see how women used the bicycle to improve their lives.

With Courage and Cloth: Winning the Fight for a Woman's Right to Vote by Ann Bausum (ages 10+)

Chronicles the story of the women's suffrage movement in America, using compelling period photographs—including some never before published—to illustrate the vivid narrative.

FILMS

Not For Ourselves Alone: The Story of Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony (2005)

Ken Burns directed this PBS documentary on two of the pioneering figures in the women's rights movement.

One Woman, One Vote (1995)

This PBS program documents the struggle which culminated in the passing of the 19th Amendment in the U.S. Senate by one vote. Witness the 70-year struggle for women's suffrage and discover why the crusaders faced entrenched opposition from men and women who feared the women's vote would ignite a social revolution.

She's Beautiful When She's Angry (2016)

A provocative, rousing and often humorous account of the birth of the modern women's liberation movement in the late 1960s through to its contemporary manifestations in the new millennium, direct from the women who lived it.

Suffragette (2015)

In 1912 London, a young working mother is galvanized into radical political activism supporting the right for women to vote, and is willing to meet violence with violence to achieve this end.

PODCASTS

["Night of Terror" Podcast Series / Turning Point Suffragist Memorial](#)

["Suffragists' Night of Terror at the Occoquan Workhouse" / Stuff You Missed in History Class, Nov. 8, 2017.](#)

[The History Chicks / Multiple suffrage-related episodes](#)

["Victoria Woodhull: Little Queen for President" / Stuff You Missed in History Class, March 28, 2011.](#)

ADULTS

BOOKS

American Women in the Struggle for the Vote, 1850-1920 (Blacks in the Diaspora) by Rosalyn Terborg-Penn

This comprehensive look at the African American women who fought for the right to vote analyzes the women's own stories and examines why they joined and how they participated in the U.S. women's suffrage movement.

A Perfect Union: Dolley Madison and the Creation of the American Nation by Catherine Allgor

This book overviews how Dolley manipulated the constraints of her gender to construct an American democratic ruling style and to achieve her husband's political goals. Leaves readers with a story about our past and a model for a modern form of politics.

A Strong-Minded Woman: The Life of Mary A. Livermore by Wendy Hamand Venet
Venet reconstructs Mary Livermore's remarkable story and explores how and why she became so renowned in her day. A leading figure in the struggle for woman's rights as well as in the temperance movement, she was as widely recognized during her lifetime as Susan B. Anthony, and for a time the most popular and highly paid female orator in the country. Yet few today remember even her name.

A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft
In an era of revolutions demanding greater liberties for mankind, Wollstonecraft (1759-1797) was an ardent feminist who spoke eloquently for countless women of her time. First published in 1792, her book created a scandal in its day, largely, perhaps, because of the unconventional lifestyle of its creator. Today, it is considered the first great manifesto of women's rights.

A Woman's Crusade: Alice Paul and the Battle for the Ballot by Mary Walton
With her daring and unconventional tactics, Alice Paul eventually succeeded in forcing President Woodrow Wilson and a reluctant U.S. Congress to pass the 19th Amendment. Here is the inspiring story of the young woman whose dedication to women's rights made that dream a reality.

Indiana's 200: The People Who Shaped the Hoosier State by Linda C. Gugin and James E. St. Claire
Written by historians, scholars, biographers, and independent researchers, the biographical essays will enhance the public's knowledge and appreciation of those who made a difference in the lives of Hoosiers, the country, and even the world.

Campaign Crossroads: Presidential Politics in Indiana from Lincoln to Obama by Andrew E. Stoner
A look back over the varied, sometimes important, sometimes irrelevant, but always interesting presidential campaign cycles in Indiana history.

Century of Struggle: The Woman's Rights Movement in the United States by Eleanor Flexner and Ellen Fitzpatrick
The struggle for women's voting rights was one of the longest, most successful, and in some respects most radical challenges ever posed to the American system of electoral politics. This book tells the story of the great social movements in historical.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton: An American Life by Lori D. Ginzberg
In this subtly crafted biography, Ginzberg narrates the life of a woman of great charm, enormous appetite, and extraordinary intellectual gifts who turned the limitations placed on women like herself into a universal philosophy of equal rights.

One Woman, One Vote: Rediscovering the Women's Suffrage Movement edited by Marjorie Spruill Wheeler
Companion book to the PBS American Experience documentary by the same name, this anthology is the most comprehensive collection of writings—contemporary and historical—on the woman suffrage movement in America.

Selling Suffrage by Margaret Finnegan
Pathbreaking study of woman suffrage from the 1850s to the 19th Amendment in 1920. Reveals how activists came to identify with consumer culture and employ its methods of publicity to win popular support through carefully crafted images of enfranchised women as "personable, likable, and modern."

Seneca Falls and the Origins of the Women's Rights Movement by Sally G. McMillen
McMillen unpacks, for the first time, the full significance of the revolutionary convention that changed the course of women's history.

Suffragists in Washington, D.C.: The 1913 Parade and the Fight for the Vote by Rebecca Boggs Roberts

The Great Suffrage Parade was the first civil rights march to use the nation's capital as a backdrop. Roberts narrates the heroic struggle of Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party as they worked to earn the vote.

The History of Woman Suffrage by Susan B. Anthony and Idea Husted Harper

Produced by the women themselves, it is a history of the women's suffrage movement, primarily in the United States. Harper, a Hoosier, was hand-picked by Anthony to write the history.

The Woman's Hour: The Great Fight to Win the Vote by Elaine Weiss

Following a handful of remarkable women who left their respective forces into battle, this book is an inspiring story of activists winning their own freedom in one of the last campaigns forged in the shadow of the Civil War, and the beginning of the great 20th century battles for civil rights.

Parlor Politics: In Which the Ladies of Washington Help Build a City and a Government by

Catherine Allgor

In the days before organized political parties, the social machine built by early federal women helped to ease the transition from a failed republican experiment to a burgeoning democracy.

When Hens Crow: The Woman's Rights Movement in Antebellum America by Sylvia D. Hoffert

Using speeches, pamphlets, newspaper reports, editorials and personal papers, Hoffert discusses how ideology, language, and strategies of early woman's rights advocates influenced a new political culture grudgingly inclusive of women.

Women Against Women: American Anti-Suffragism, 1880-1920 by Jane Jerome Camhi

Looks at three overlapping groups of women: maternal reformers, women writers and imperialist ladies. These women are then followed into action as campaigners in their own right, as well as supports of anti-suffrage men.

Women Will Vote: Winning Suffrage in New York State by Susan Goodier and Karen Pastorello

Celebrates the 2017 centenary of women's right to full suffrage in New York State. Goodier and Pastorello highlight the activism of rural, urban, African American, Jewish, immigrant, and European American women, as well as male suffragists.

Winning the Vote: The Triumph of the American Woman Suffrage Movement by Robert Cooney

Presents the American woman suffrage movement clearly and chronologically with emphasis on the fascinating personalities and turbulent political campaigns of the early 20th century.

Women and the U.S. Constitution, 1776-1920 by Jean H. Baker

In the drafting of the U.S. Constitution, gender was a non-issue. Women played no role in the authorship of either the original 1788 document or the Bill of Rights, and were largely excluded from the Constitution's application.

FILMS

Iron Jawed Angels (2004)

Defiant young activists take the women's suffrage movement by storm, putting their lives at risk to help American women win the right to vote.

Not For Ourselves Alone: The Story of Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony (2005)

Ken Burns directed this PBS documentary on two of the pioneering figures in the women's rights movement.

***One Woman, One Vote* (1995)**

This PBS program documents the struggle which culminated in the passing of the 19th Amendment in the U.S. Senate by one vote. Witness the 70-year struggle for women's suffrage and discover why the crusaders faced entrenched opposition from men and women who feared the women's vote would ignite a social revolution.

***She's Beautiful When She's Angry* (2016)**

A provocative, rousing and often humorous account of the birth of the modern women's liberation movement in the late 1960s through to its contemporary manifestations in the new millennium, direct from the women who lived it.

***Suffragette* (2015)**

In 1912 London, a young working mother is galvanized into radical political activism supporting the right for women to vote, and is willing to meet violence with violence to achieve this end.

APPENDIX C: MAY WRIGHT SEWALL FELLOWSHIPS

In honor of the centennial of women's suffrage, Indiana Humanities is pleased to offer a new research fellowship of \$2,500 to support new humanities research on Indiana women's participation in local, state and national politics leading up to and since the 19th Amendment. Our purpose is to commemorate suffrage by illuminating the difficulties women of different background and means faced politically before, during and after 1920.

GOALS

- To increase knowledge of Indiana women's participation in local, state and national politics, including the battle for suffrage, women as voters, women running and/or holding elected office, women as organizers and activists engaged in political causes and/or women as shapers of political ideas and culture.
- To increase the amount and quality of scholarship on Hoosier women of color and working-class women, in particular, as it relates to the issues and ideas outlined above.
- To increase the use of Indiana-based archives and collections by humanities scholars and researchers.
- To deepen and complicate our understanding of the past and the degree to which Indiana women were of, behind or ahead of their times.

For more information on eligibility, requirements and how to apply, download the call for proposals from the Resources page of the Indiana Women's Suffrage Centennial website.

APPENDIX D: ACTION GRANTS

Indiana Humanities offers a variety of grants to support public humanities programs across the state, including great ideas to mark the suffrage centennial.

Several kinds of grants are available:

- Action Grants (up to \$3,000, offered on a rolling basis)
- Historic Preservation Education Grants (up to \$2,500, offered twice a year)
- Innovation Grants (up to \$10,000, offered once a year)
- Collaboration Grants (up to \$20,000, offered once a year)

Full guidelines and application information can be found on the Indiana Humanities website. A few things to keep in mind:

WHAT WE SUPPORT

Indiana Humanities' mission is to encourage Hoosiers to think, read and talk, and we like to support projects that do just that—projects that help people learn new information, consider different perspectives, share ideas and understand one another better. Programs may come in a variety of formats—workshops, presentations, reading/discussion programs, exhibitions, podcasts, film documentaries and more—as long as they're open to the public and utilize the humanities as a tool for engagement.

ELIGIBILITY

You must apply on behalf of an Indiana-based tax-exempt organization. Schools, public libraries, churches, community organizations and government entities are eligible. Organizations are eligible for one Action Grant each calendar year.

REQUIREMENTS

Your project must:

- Contain a strong focus on the humanities.
- Include humanities scholars in planning and implementation.
- Be intended for a public audience.
- Be presented at a site that is accessible according to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Include a plan for execution.
- Demonstrate at least one-to-one match in cash or in-kind contributions from your organization or other sources.
- Begin after notification is received from Indiana Humanities.
- Be completed within a year of the award date.

HOW TO APPLY

For complete details and to apply, visit www.IndianaHumanities.org/grants or contact George Hanlin, Director of Grants, ghanlin@indianahumanities.org or 800-675-8897, extension 128.

APPENDIX E: COMING SOON

Plans are in the works for a new speakers bureau and a new traveling exhibit about women's suffrage and political participation in Indiana. Both will be ready in time for 2020 programs.

SPEAKERS BUREAU

In the fall, Indiana Humanities will release a catalogue of available talks by Indiana scholars, experts and trailblazers, on different aspects of suffrage and political participation in Indiana. At that time, applications will open to book a speaker in your community. If awarded, Indiana Humanities will cover the speaker's \$400 fee; host organizations agree to cover any requested travel costs by the speaker. Thanks to Hillenbrand and Lilly Endowment, Inc., we'll be able to fund at least 30 talks across the state.

TRAVELING EXHIBIT

Thanks to Lilly Endowment, Inc., Indiana Historical Society will be creating a new traveling exhibit about the suffrage movement in Indiana. More information about the exhibit and how to book it will be released in the fall, with the exhibit available to be booked starting in January 2020. The exhibit will be free to history organizations and cost \$100 for other non-profits like schools, libraries and community centers.